

CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1867.

THE PURITANS.

The Alleglian is out in defence, or rather laudation, of the Puritans. We certainly have no desire to attack them, and our article was only drawn out by the preference given to them, over the rest of our citizens, by that paper.

In defining the term Puritan, we did not and do not mean to attack the whole people of New England. Certainly not, Puritanism has been as sternly resisted by New Englanders, and Democratic government as well vindicated by citizens of New England, as by any others. We might go further, and say that in no portion of our Union, except in New England, has death and banishment been endured for conscience sake.

The May Flower colony and their successors sought the wilds of the west that they might "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." But when others sought the same shore for the same purpose, they refused to tolerate them. When members of the Church of England emigrated they were refused the "rights of conscience." When Roger Williams, a Baptist, was found among them, though his character was of the purest, his life the most exemplary, he was deliberately banished from among them and compelled to found a new colony.

Nay, worse. A Quaker and a Catholic were found among these saints, and the one was banished—the other banished. Besides all this, a large number of obnoxious persons were burnt as witches. For all these well known facts we appeal to the history of New England, as written by the sons of the Puritans.

Their government was, indeed, a Theocracy—a perfect Union of Church and State. Each person was required to contribute a certain amount to the church, and laws were enacted to compel attendance at church. Courtship on the Sabbath was prohibited, and all the details of social life were regulated by statute.

This is Puritanism in the United States; and in the settlement of Virginia, at Jamestown, by the Episcopalians—of Maryland, at Baltimore, by the Catholics—of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, by the Quakers—you can find no such stains upon the pages of history as are to be found in the Puritanism of New England.

In the foregoing we have no reference to the general morality of the inhabitants, but merely to the laws and institutions which they ordained for the government of their people. The state of morals is as high in New England as anywhere else, but it is with the intolerance of the law-making power that we have to do. Why, recently, in Maine, a man was fined heavily for drinking his own cider. Another step would punish him for eating his own apples, and one step further would prevent him from growing them.

But it seems to us, the Alleglian yields the question when it attributes the radical defect to the various acts by which it was loaded. It is the weakness of Puritanism to establish by law "what you shall eat and what you shall drink, and wherewithal you shall be clothed," and how you shall travel, eat, drink, sleep and vote with you.

It is recorded of the Redeemer of mankind, that he went into a field of corn with his disciples on the Sabbath, and plucked the ears of corn and ate them. If that had happened in New England, no power but Omnipotence could have kept them out of the Quarter Sessions.

The Alleglian reduces our article to four propositions, and disposes of them no doubt satisfactorily to itself. We said, what every one knows, that the term Puritan had its origin in England. How that contradicts the historical fact that a portion of them emigrated to New England, and from that time to the present gave tone to its laws and institutions, none but our neighbor could discover.

"It is a misnomer to call the Puritans Democrats," we agree, either "previous to the accession of Cromwell to the English throne," or at any other time, but they professed Democracy, and we have shown, with sufficient clearness, that in power they were, and are tyrannical. We might say, en passant, that if we were as good cavaliers as our neighbors, we would deny his statement of the "accession of Cromwell to the English throne," as there was no throne in Cromwell's time. He was simply Protector.

But against the history of our own country and of England, Macauley is cited to prove that the Puritans were not tyrannical. Macauley does not, in terms, assert it, but he did, while we admire the easy flow of his well rounded periods, we would never quote him as a reliable historian. He is an able partizan writer, but so man living (we include the Alleglian editor) will quote him as an impartial historian. In reply to loose extracts from his redundant pen, we refer to the acknowledged standards of English

history, "Russell's Modern Europe" and "Hume's History of England," by Protestant writers, as well as "Liguard's History of England," Catholic.

If the Alleglian, in the face of these authorities, still asserts that Macauley is historically reliable, we refer him to that portion of his history which slanders the memory of William Penn, the great and good founder of Pennsylvania, and if our neighbor still believes in Macauley, then we place him where the little boy said he was in the shorter catechism—"beyond redemption."

As regards the general duty of government to provide for the protection of the citizen in his "personal security, and private property," our friend does not seem to understand that this covers the full administration of the criminal code, and punishes bigamy, bawdy-house keeping and every other criminal offence.

But we are wrong in saying that on the death of Cromwell the people "welcomed as king the son of their decapitated monarch!" And why? Because six whole months intervened!!! We do not pretend to fight quibbles. Of course it required time for the new monarch to return from his banishment.

But the Alleglian prefers Plymouth to Jamestown, referring to these points as the earliest American settlements. It stigmatizes the latter people as thieves, and they prefer a fanatic to a thief. So do we. But our reading of history does not inform us that the gallant Captain JOHN SMITH and his comrades were thieves. And we should be sorry to stigmatize those who made the earliest settlement in the thirteen original States, and to whom we are indebted for the most romantic feature in the history of our country—the story of Pocahontas—as imputed felons.

But what have the Alleglian or Freeman to do with Plymouth or Jamestown, since we are not descended from either stock? The settlement of St Augustine, Florida, is older than either, and we might as well refer to that place as either Jamestown or Plymouth.

But enough! We differ in opinion with the Alleglian on a subject on which Democrats always must hold a different view from their opponents.

COURTS AND COLOR.

The Supreme Court is a great institution, and Judge Agnew, of that Court, a bully Radical. An Abolitionist, "dyed in the wool," and distinguished for the radical texture of his opinions, he is of course subject to the mandate of the great Radical party to which he belongs.

The platform of the Radical Convention at Williamsport, it will be remembered, provided that the "Supreme Court should decide questions in harmony with the popular opinion of the State." Hence when the State has gone against the Negro-worshippers, he gives the negro the go-by, and delivers a lengthy opinion to the effect that notwithstanding last winter's negro legislation, conductors on our railroads have a right to separate "persons of color" from white passengers.

This is literally carrying out the Williamsport platform, and yet many of the radical organs are berating Judge Agnew fearfully for practising what they preached. Seriously speaking, we honor Judge Agnew, and the Court of which he is a member, for the sternness and ability with which they upheld our institutions, and prevent a morbid sentimentality from running riot through the land. We understand that the opinion above referred to was unanimous, though three of the five judges are Republicans.

But why discuss this question? Not one of those who abuse the Supreme Court for their opinion but would practically adopt their theory. The editor of the Alleglian himself would not desire to eat at the same table, occupy the same room, much less sleep in the same bed, with a "person of color." And he would be just as reluctant to occupy a seat with a negro, in a car loaded with negroes, as Judge Agnew, or any other Judge. We are free to say this much for him, although he seems too modest to say it for himself.

LATE ELECTIONS.—In New York the Democratic majority is 43,606 on the State ticket. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats 15, Radicals 17. House—Democrats 71, Radicals 57. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 12. Last year the Radicals had 58 on joint ballot.

In Massachusetts the Radical majority is reduced to 26,900. Last year it was 65,000. Boston gave 14,000 Democratic majority. Both branches of the Legislature are Radical, but there is an immense majority in each House in favor of License.

New Jersey is Democratic by a large majority, with a joint majority of 31 in the Legislature.

Maryland is Democratic all over. Majority about 40,000.

Minnesota is Radical by about 5,000, and the proposition to allow negroes to vote is probably carried.

Kansas goes Radical, but the proposition favoring negro and female suffrage are both voted down.

THE POOR HOUSE.

We give space in the Freeman this week to the following communication upon this subject from Mr. A. D. Criste, holding that any citizen has a right to be heard touching the conduct of our Poor House Directors, or any other officials. We know nothing of the merits of the controversy, and any person feeling himself aggrieved is welcome to our columns for a reply. There is one grave mistake, not to call it by a harsher name, in Mr. Criste's paper. Speaking of Henry Byrne, Esq., he says: "At whose command he thus evaded his sworn duty, you, sir, well know." We know no such thing. That remark, Mr. Criste, is entirely gratuitous. We have not spoken ten words with Mr. Byrne since his election, and have been equally distant with Mr. Daley and Mr. Orris. We have no pleasure in local fights, and, least of all, do we wish to get into the poor house with them. But to the communication:

MUNSTER, NOV. 18, 1867. R. L. JOHNSON, Esq.—Dear Sir: I propose, with your kind permission, through the columns of your paper, to say a few words concerning the treatment which I have received lately at the hands of the Directors of the Poor of Cambria county. On the 29th of September last the Board of Directors met at the Poor House and appointed me Steward of that institution. Since the House has been opened the appointment of officers was always made at the September meeting. Well, on Monday, Oct. 28th, the Board met at the Poor House, and after reading the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Byrne said: "I move to set these appointments aside." Mr. Thomas: "I second the motion." Now these men had a legal right to do this, and I have the same right to deal with them just as little ceremony. I shall do so with just as little ceremony. Mr. Byrne, who proposed this outrage, is the same person who was elected to his office in reward for his services in Canada during the late war. This may be excused, being the effect of a constitutional defect for which a man is not strictly accountable. But there is a moral cowardice which neither the laws of God or man will excuse, which deters men from performing their sworn duties when there is danger of giving offence to some one to whom they owe some little political favor, which strikes down the integrity of men when opportunity offers to profit by dishonest gain.

A great deal has been lately said by Mr. Byrne's friends in Ebensburg about his honesty. Is he an honest man, or is he the moral coward above described? Let us see. He was elected ostensibly to put things right about the Poor House. Very well. He was scarcely warm in his place of honor until, at his instance, a visit was made by the entire Board to Johnstown. On this occasion all expenses were paid by the county. The party went upon a regular spree. They did, I believe, hire a Doctor—nothing more. Mr. Byrne came next day to the Poor House and coolly issued an order in his own favor for the sum of ten dollars—a small sum, but the principle is the thing. An arrangement was made to meet again during the next week, at least Byrne said so. One evening during the ensuing week he arrived at the Poor House and ordered the team to go to the Station to meet some friends, as he said. The friends arrived, and after spending the night, one of them presented a bill to the Board for something over forty dollars. An officer of the House took Mr. Byrne out of the office, and told him he did not believe the bill was just, and warned him not to pay it. "Oh!" says Mr. Byrne, "don't be uneasy, I will never sign it." Mr. Byrne and the person who presented the bill then started together to town. What passed on the way is known only to themselves, but before many days Mr. Byrne returned to the Poor House and signed an order for the bill, without inquiry. His moral cowardice was further displayed by his absenting himself from the regular meetings of the Board, in August and September, thus neglecting duties which he had sworn to perform.

His attendance, I am informed, has since been ample. At whose command he thus evaded his sworn duties, you, sir, well know. In the face of these charges, which I dare Mr. Byrne to deny (if he denies them access to the books of the Poor House, if refused will be enforced), will he continue to occupy the office which he has thus disgraced? If he does, he exhibits a degree of moral turpitude of which political depravity exhibits few parallels. Had one such charge been made against me, and substantiated, as the above can be, I would have quietly witted under the indignity which has been perpetrated upon me, and would have been perpetually silent. On the contrary, no pretext whatever was offered for this high-handed act. "I was not even alleged that my family was large, expensive and idle; neither was it asserted that I was a gambler, intemperate or lazy. But when it was suggested that this proceeding might be the subject of political scandal, being as it was a family arrangement, Mr. Thomas answered "We're a goin' to do it." It might have been urged that I was not a resident of Ebensburg, nor the incumbent of a good county office, nor the willing tool of a set of politicians. But these statesmen appear to have overlooked all these things in their vigorous pursuit of a favorite family object. 'Tis accomplished. For the present I have done with Mr. Byrne. Let him answer if he dare, Mr. Thomas may, for the present, rest upon his laurels. But the entire Board, high and mighty as they are, will find that before the bar of public opinion they shall come and answer for their official doings. A. D. CRISTE.

—Thirty-six Radical members of the new Legislature held a caucus at Pittsburg, on the 14th, and arranged matters generally about the prospective spoils. They must be a hungry set.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—It is said that the American Consul at Rome fought by the side of the Papal troops and was slightly wounded.

—Fifteen inmates of the Western Penitentiary made an attempt to escape from that institution one night last week, and would undoubtedly have succeeded had it not been for the timely discovery of their purpose.

—Gold is said to have been discovered the other day in a vein of rock in Mercer county by several workmen who were engaged in sinking a coal shaft. It is thought that the rock will yield \$5000 in gold to the ton.

—A photographer named Gregory was found in his room in Cleveland, on Saturday last, with his throat cut, together with a girl, name unknown. Both were dead. The girl had been shot. Nothing explanatory of this mystery is yet known.

—Miss Antoinette Cline, a beautiful and highly respectable young lady of Frederick, Maryland, whilst returning to her home a few nights ago, was so brutally assaulted by a negro that her life is despaired of. The villain came near being lynched.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company will receive proposals until the first of January for leasing the Union depot hotel at Pittsburg, the Logan house at Altoona, and the dining saloon in the Harrisburg depot, for a term of years, commencing on or before the first of March.

—An army deserter named Vanata, on his way to New York in charge of an officer, jumped out of the car window a short distance above the Rockville bridge. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since, and it is supposed that his bold leap for liberty was accomplished without injury.

—Miss Adeline Sanborn, of Lowell, Vermont, committed suicide, a few days ago, by hanging herself in an outbuilding. She was to be married soon, but for some unknown reason she became opposed to the engagement, and was heard to say, "There will be a funeral before there is a wedding."

—A week or two since Senator Sumner, in getting off a car, fell and badly hurt his head. On Friday last Senator Wade was thrown from a buggy by a frightened horse and badly damaged his head. These ought to be taken by them as serious reminders from a higher power to make a better use of those members at the approaching session.

—The suicide mania still prevails about Pittsburg. On Saturday at East Liberty a German named Gideon Libenspar, in consequence of domestic troubles, attempted to end his existence with a pistol, but failed to accomplish his purpose, although he made an ugly hole through his head. On Monday a man named Thomas Mentzer did succeed in "shuffling off this mortal coil" near Temperanceville, by means of a rope attached to a beam in his stable.

—Six hundred houses, including many valuable warehouses, were blown down at Matamoras by the recent tornado on the Rio Grande. Five million dollars would not more than cover the losses. For thirty miles around all the ranches were thrown down. At the mouth of the river and at Brownsville the destruction was equally great. Not more than twenty persons were killed, however, and forty or fifty wounded. Much suffering prevails.

—Hon. Nathaniel Bullock, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, and a prominent member of the Democratic party of that State, died at his residence, in "Prists," on Wednesday last. He was born in Massachusetts, and at the time of his death had attained the great age of eighty-nine years. During the time of Democratic ascendancy in Rhode Island, the deceased held a very prominent position in his State, and was one of the most popular men connected with the party.

—The talk about the pedestrian feat now accomplishing by Weston revives recollections of an Englishman, Captain Bareilly, whose exploits in this line have never since been approached. In 1796, when only sixteen, he walked six miles in an hour. Some years afterward, while in training for a match of ninety miles in twenty-one and a half hours, he walked one hundred and ten miles in nineteen hours. In December, 1801, he made a hundred miles in nineteen hours. It is said that he walked with his body bent forward, so as to throw the weight on his knees. His step was short, and his feet were lifted but a few inches from the ground. His walking dress was about the same as that worn by Weston.

—It is not improbable that the President may hold back the appointment of a successor to Stanton until some days after the meeting of Congress. Upon a review of the subject, it is the opinion of Mr. Johnson that there is no absolute necessity for action, during the recess of Congress, in order to test the Constitutionality of the tenure of office law. Already, Stanton is ousted and the Administration has possession of the War Department, and in order to get possession of the office Stanton must resort to legal process, even though Grant shall be continued in office. The President desires to tender the position to General McClellan, and may delay the appointment until certain whether the latter is coming immediately to the United States or not.

—ANOTHER NEGRO OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday last a nomadic darkey, giving the name of Isaac Devat, attempted a nameless outrage upon the person of a little white girl named Spragg, aged about twelve years, living in Wayne township, Greene county. In company with two other girls smaller than herself, the girl was conveying a bunch of patterns to a neighbor's, when they were overtaken and accosted by the negro. At a favorable moment he seized the eldest and conveyed her into the woods. Her companions fled and communicated the news to a man near by, who immediately proceeded to the rescue in time to prevent the consummation of the fiend's hellish purpose. He was arrested and imprisoned. There is no extension for this species of diabolism, and it is hoped the law will be meted out in full.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—A freight engine exploded at Binghamton, N. Y., on the morning of the 16th inst., tearing the locomotive to fragments and instantly killing the engineer and fireman, the former named Edward Caton, and the latter William Rose, both of Syracuse. The bodies of the two men were found against the wood pile in the tender, with both their heads torn off. Mr. Caton's head was torn from his body, leaving only a tuft of his side whiskers, his jaw, and the upper end of his spinal column, protruding from the back of his throat. Mr. Rose was struck in the forehead by a piece of the boiler, and the top of his skull cut completely off. Upon removing the victims from the engine, a hot iron, from some portion of the fire-box, was found in the heart of Mr. Rose, piercing his flesh. A large piece of the boiler, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, was hurled about twenty rods, and another piece cut a limb three inches in diameter from a tree. Another piece, weighing ninety pounds, was blown forty rods. The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of five miles.

A SNAKE IN A BOY'S STOMACH.—A boy aged eight years, son of Benjamin Whisler, residing in Millin township, a short distance from Newville, in Cumberland county, has been seriously afflicted for some time past on account of having a living snake in his stomach. The presence of the young reptile was discovered about two years ago, and by a rapid growth it has attained a size that renders it very painful to the boy. Thirteen physicians assembled at the family residence last week and held a consultation, when it was decided that the only manner in which the snake could be removed was by cutting open the stomach of the sufferer. The boy has not eaten any food except sweetmeats and new milk for more than a year past, and has a horror of everything else in the shape of nourishment. The case is a very singular one, and may be considered by many in the light of a snake story, but we assure our readers the facts above stated are strictly true.—Herald, Newcastle.

THE OLDEST PERSON KNOWN.—A colored woman, Mrs. Stuart, of Londonderry, N. H., is the oldest person known in the United States. She was born in Boston in 1750, and consequently is twenty-six years older than the Declaration of American Independence. As she tells the story, her father and mother, when she was three months old, came into the possession of the Simpson family, of Windham, N. H., as slaves, and remained with them until after the abolition of slavery in that State. She called her maiden name after that of her master's family, Simpson.

Long ago she was left a widow, and has now living two sons and a daughter. She was at Manchester last week, and had photographs of herself taken, and was very much surprised at the process.

SECURE THE SHADOWS.—THE SUBSTANCE FADES. PICTURES FOR THE MILLION. Having located in Ebensburg, I would respectfully inform the public that I am prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHS in every style of the art, from the smallest card picture to the largest sized for framing. Pictures taken in any kind of weather.

PHOTOGRAPHS PAINTED IN OIL, INDIA INK OR WATER COLORS. Every attention given to the taking of Children's pictures, but in clear weather only. Special attention is invited to my stock of LARGE PICTURE FRAMES and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, which I will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Copying and Enlarging done on reasonable terms. I ask comparison and defy competition.

Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same. Gallery on Julian street, two doors south of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE, Photographer. Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1867.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF WINTER CLOTHING. JOHN DOUGHERTY, TAILOR, has just received a new and extensive stock of CLOTHING from the East, consisting of Cloth Coats, Flossed Salma Overcoats, Short and Long Flossed Gum Boots for Gents, Boots and Arctic Shoes for Ladies and Gum Shoes for Children, all of which will be sold at the lowest prevailing prices. He has also received his Quarterly Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1867, with a large number of patterns for Boys' Clothing. nov. 14-3t.

PAY UP!—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next. I need what is due me, and must have it or know the reason why. Those interested will save costs by promptly heeding this notice. GEORGE GURLEY. Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1867-3t.

FLEM. HOLLIDAY, WITH GRAFF, WATKINS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 426 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 22, 1867.

WANTED, AGENTS—Male or Female.—Can clear \$50 per week at their own homes, in a light and honorable business. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a good paying occupation. Address, sending two stamps, for full particulars, E. E. Lockwood, Detroit, Michigan. [Nov. 7-6t.]

STRAY HEIFFER.—Came to my premises, eight miles from Wilmore, some time in August, last, a black and white spotted HEIFFER, two years old, of which no other marks noticed. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. nov. 14-3t JEREMIAH GLEASON.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Male Teacher is wanted to take charge of the school in the village of Summerhill, Croyle township. By order of the Board. JAS. D. PLUMMER, Sec'y. Nov. 14, 1867-4t.

ANY PERSON intending to build a House or Barn, can buy Nails and Hardware cheap by paying cash at Feb. 28. GEO. HUNTLEYS

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It is a library in itself, where the topic is treated, and where information is gleaned which will enable a student, he is so disposed, to consult other authorities, thus affording him an invaluable knowledge. "5. It is neatly printed, with ready type, on good paper, and contains a magnificent index. "6. It is the only work which gives things approaching correct descriptions of cities and towns of America, and contains reliable statistics showing the growth of all sections." Every one that reads, every one that mingles in society, is constantly made with allusions to subjects on which he desires further information. In conversation, in trade, in professional life, on the farm, in the family, practical questions continually arising, which no man, well or not, can always satisfactorily answer. Facilities for reference are at hand, they are consulted, and not only is the difficulty cleared up, but the stock of knowledge accumulated; but perhaps information is gained and the business success of the party concerned. A Cyclopaedia is pre-eminently the work of our country and generation. The age of steam. No one has time to go among a hundred different works for the little fact required, without the certainty of finding it at last. With a Cyclopaedia at hand every conceivable subject, and every thing its topics alphabetically arranged, the moment is lost. The matter is quickly found at once, digested, condensed, and all that is irrelevant and unnecessary is verified by a comparison of the best authorities. Moreover, while only one of them can collect a library complete in all the departments of knowledge, a Cyclopaedia worth in itself for purposes of reference at least a thousand volumes, is within the grasp of all the clerk, the merchant, the professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the country like ours, where the individual is called to responsible positions requiring intelligence and general information. The value of such a work cannot be overestimated. PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING. In extra cloth, per vol. \$5.00 In library leather, " " 6.00 In half Turkey Morocco, " " 7.00 In half Russia extra gilt, " " 8.00 In full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, " " 9.00 In full Russia, " " 10.00 THE ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA COMMENCED IN 1861. SIX VOLUMES NOW OUT. The same price per volume, and uniform throughout the series. PUBLISHED ONE VOLUME ANNUALLY. Registering all the Important Events in the Year—Valuable as a Work of Reference. 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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Augustine J. Washland, late of Croyle township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Cambria county, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same will make payment without delay. H. KINKEAD, Adm'r. Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1867-6t. KINPORTS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, &c. Juniata Street, opposite United States Hotel.